

Paracalocoris externus totus n. var.

Pronotum colored as in *novellus* but the scutellum uniformly black.

Type: ♂ April 20, 1919, St. Augustine, Florida (C. W. Johnson); author's collection. *Paratype*: ♀ December 19, 1915, Dunedin, Florida (W. S. Blatchley).

Paracalocoris externus notatus n. var.

Black, the pronotal disk with orange color reduced to a small area each side which includes the impressed spots then extends laterally to cover dorsal half of propleura; femora orange colored on middle.

Type: ♂ April 20, 1919, St. Augustine, Florida (C. W. Johnson); author's collection.

**The Coleoptera of the Sandhill Region of Medora,
Reno County, Kansas.**

By WARREN KNAUS, McPherson, Kansas.

The Sandhill Region of Medora is located 25 miles southwest of McPherson, and 7 miles northeast of Hutchinson, Kansas. The Rock Island and Frisco Railways intersect at the small town of Medora, two miles from the crest of the sand hills. The hills extend about 10 miles southeast and approximately 15 miles west and north-west. The width of the belt is from one to one and a half miles and the altitude is about 1500 feet. Little River flows from one to three miles north of the hills.

Between the hills are small valleys and draws, with running rivulets and ponds in the blowouts in wet seasons.

Small groves of cottonwoods, willows and sand plums are scattered over the region with "Button brush", *Cephalanthus occidentalis*; the grasses and flowering and other plants, grow luxuriantly in the valleys and small meadows. Yuccas, wild morning glory, two or three species of *Asclepias*, sensitive and wild roses are found in the hills.

It is the object of this paper to call the attention of entomologists to this region as a prolific breeding ground for all orders of insects and especially of Coleoptera.

In a paper as restricted as this one, only the outstanding and rare species taken in this region can be mentioned.

In Cicindelidae, sixteen species, varieties and forms are found, the more conspicuous and rare are: *formosa* Say, *lengi* W. Horn, form *wichitana* Csy., *scutellaris* Say, and the form with an ante-apical white spot on each elytron, *euprascens* Lec., and the form *insomnis* Csy. In *Pasimachus*, of the Carabidae, the form *angustulus* Csy., of *clongatus* Lec., and *obsoletus* Lec., a plains form; *Helluomorpha praeusta* Dej., *Chlaenius nebraskensis* Lec., *Geopinus fluviatricus* Csy., *Nothopus valens* Csy., *Stenomorphus scolopax* Csy. In Dytiscidae, *Eretes sticticus* Linn. In Gyrinidae, *Gyrinus analis* Say. In Coccinellidae, *Brachyacantha albifrons* Say. *Cardiophorus cardiseae* Say, on white sand, and *Orthostethus infuscatus* Germar, on wil-lows and decaying watermelons in August and September, in Elateridae.

Buprestidae are represented by *Anthaxia viridifrons* Gory and *Agrilaxia flavimana* (Gory). *Chrysobothris*, form *alabamac* Gory of *femorata* (Oliv).

In Cleridae the rare *Hydnocera knausi* Wick, is occasionally taken by beating. Characteristic Tenebrionidae are *Lobometopon plumbeum* Lec., and *Bothrotes knausi* Csy. *Elcodes hispilabris*, form *nupta* Lec., the rarest of *hispilabris* forms, occurs from April to September. *Ammodonus fossor* Lec., hardly distinguishable from the sand, can be taken from June to August.

The species of Scarabaeidae are especially abundant. *Canthon depressipennis* Lec., and *praticola* Lec. occur occasionally. *Canthon lecontei* Harold, the smallest *Canthon* in this region, occurs the last half of June and the first half of July. The eggs are laid on rabbit droppings which are buried from one to two inches in the sand. Small mounds of sand indicate the female may be found at the bottom of the burrow and frequently the male also.

Phanaeus difformis Lec. is the prevalent representative here of the genus and is fairly abundant, but differing much in size and the length of the frontal horn.

Onthophagus is represented by three characteristic species,

guatemaliensis Bates, a blueblack species reaching up from Central America, and *tuberculifrons* Harold, recognized for the first time this season by W. J. Brown of the Department of Entomology of the A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla. This species occurs with *pennsylvanicus* Har. and resembles it very closely in appearance.

Two *Aphodius* distinctive of this region are *knausi* Fall, a small pale species attracted to light the first half of July, taken here first in 1923, and a larger species, *walshi* Horn.

Two species of *Ataenius* that come to light are *figurator* Harold and *cognatus* Lec.

One *Ochodaenus*, fairly common to light, June and July, is *kansanus* Fall. *Bolboceras fossatus* (Hald.) is a brownish yellow species of fairly large size that is taken in limited numbers each season in June and July. It burrows a perpendicular hole from 8 to 12 inches in the sand and also is attracted to light. It has great strength, and forces its way into the sand, rarely throwing sand above or around the opening of the burrow.

Odontacus filicornis (Say) is rarely taken at light.

Geotrupes is represented by *opacus* Hald.

The rare form of Troginae found here is *Glaresis inducta* Horn. A specimen or two was taken at light in July, 1923, and this last season ten came to light July 24. The sand hills are the northern range of this species.

The rare species of *Serica* is *ochrosoma* Dawson. It is taken only sparingly at light April-May—never in numbers.

Diazus rudis Lec. is taken in July on bare sand late in the afternoon.

Phyllophaga lanccolata (Say), *crassissima* (Blanch.), *bi-partita* Horn and *rugosa* (Melsh) are common species.

P. longitarsus Say was first taken here early in July, 1923, at light, and July 24th, this year, 375 specimens were taken at light in less than two hours. During this time 18 specimens of *gracilis* (Burm.) were taken—all females.

Polyphylla hammondi Lec., is the only species of the genus taken here; June-July at light.

Anomala ludoviciana Sch. occurs the last week of June and

the first week in July on bare sand or low vegetation, mating; most abundant from 5 to 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

A variety, *modulata* Csy., is attracted to light in July.

A new species of *Strigoderrella*, *knausi* Brown, was taken by sweeping in 1923 and 1925 and will be described by W. J. Brown of the A. & M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

Cotalpa suscribrata Wick., occurs in May-June and feeds on willows and cottonwoods early in the evening. During the day it clings to the leaves and twigs.

Strategus mormon Burm. is the largest finest Scarabaeid found north of the range of *Dynastes tityus* L. It was first taken in this region, a pair, May-June 1913. Since then it has been taken abundantly. Its burrows are usually under, or adjacent to, a horse or cattle dropping from six months to a year old. Burrows are from a half to three-fourths of an inch in diameter and usually made by the male and are from 4 to 12 inches deep in the sand. The fibers from the droppings are packed around the bottom of the burrow and contain the eggs. The males appear April, May, and the females are the last to be found alive as late as July 6-10.

Two specimens of the rarest *Euphoria*, *aestuosa* Horn, have been taken in this region, both in April-May. The species was described from Kansas. *Cuprascens* Csy., a variety of *sepulchralis*, is taken here in flowers in August. *Stephanucha pili-pennis* Kratz, is also taken here, April-May, Sept.

In Cerambycidae, *Parandra brunnea* (Fab.) came to light July 24th.

Cyllene chara (Say) and a variety, and *lutosa* Lec. are taken in August and September on golden rod blossoms.

The strikingly handsome *Plectrodera scalator* Fab. is taken June-July, mating.

Tetraopes canescens Lec. is found each year feeding on the broad-leaved milkweed, June-July.

Chrysomelidae are fairly numerous in species. *Lema cornuta* Fab. and *collaris* Say are swept from low growing plants.

Pachybrachys diversa Fall, *vestigialis* Fall, *licbecki* Fall, *atomarius* Melsh, *pacece* Fall and *luridus* Fall are taken on willows.

Metachroma parallelum Horn is found on willows during the day but flies early in the evening and feeds on cottonwood foliage. The male is black but the female is brownish yellow in color.

Zygogramma disrupta Rogers and *Calligrapha scalaris* Lec. are beaten from willows.

An undescribed species of *Anisostena* was beaten from willows June 18, 1907.

Mylabrina discoides Say occurs in July-August, feeding during the day on *Convolvuli* and flying to light at night. All males taken Aug. 25.

In Curculionidae, *Apion robustum* Sm., *occidentale* Fall and *attenuatum* Say are found on sunflowers.

Chalcodermus collaris Horn also taken on sunflowers.

Calandra robustus Horn, *medorensis* Satth., *costipennis* Horn, *maidis* Chitt., May-June, *soltani* Chitt., July, and *destructor* Chitt., May, all occur in this region. *Maidis* and *destructor* damage growing corn.

Scores of Coleoptera not listed in this paper are in my collection taken in this region. † It is equally rich in the other orders of insects. The sheeted background of a 300 candle power gasoline lantern on a quiet July evening in the dark of the moon, by 9.30 o'clock will be crowded with a seething mass of night flying beetles, Noctuid, Geometrid, Pyralid and other moths, Neuropteroid insects, Hymenoptera and Hemiptera. The region is a paradise for insect life and a source of never ending delight to the collector.

Some day this Medora Sand Hill region will be set aside and reserved for insect, bird and wild animal life.

Georgiaphis Nom. n. for Georgia (Aphididae, Homop.).

In the May number of ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS the writers erected the tribe *Georgiini* for the genus *Georgia*. When Wilson established the genus *Georgia* for his species *ulmi* in 1911, the name had already been used by Baird in 1853 in the Reptilia, by Thomas in the Coleoptera in 1857, and by Bourguignant in the Mollusca in 1882. Since then the name has been used by Hall as a generic name in the Arachnida.